

# PEACE NEWS

*The only Weekly Newspaper serving all who are working for Peace*

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2d.

## POSITIVE MEASURES FOR PEACE

### "CROWD OUT THE EVIL WITH GOOD"

**"IS it not becoming clear that the only way out of our present difficulties is to turn from negative to positive measures and to crowd out the evil with good?"**

In these words Miss A. Ruth Fry made an appeal in the "Manchester Guardian" recently for united action. As she pointed out, there is grave division over the advisability of a policy of punitive measures which, however "just" they may seem, are after all merely negative.

Nearly everyone, on the other hand, agrees (though too many would postpone action until punishment had been administered) that **a real lasting peace can only be built on a positive policy.**

### Plea for United Action

What such a positive policy might be is suggested in a letter to the same paper from the Rev. Henry Carter. This "in plain terms" is what he proposes on behalf of Christian pacifists:—  
"We would have Governments cease to treat world affairs as a series of crises, and cease to scheme merely to postpone war whilst drifting daily nearer the catastrophe. We claim that Britain, by reason of her vast responsibilities throughout the world, should boldly propose a new and better beginning in international relations."

"To open the road to this fruitful end we ask that our Government should request straightway the convening of a new World Conference for Peace and Welfare, open to all nations; and should offer on behalf of Britain her maximum aid to its success."

#### WISER ORDERING OF LIFE

"Such a conference could provide the starting-point for a wiser ordering of the life of mankind. Peace and human welfare, its dual objectives, would determine the subjects with which it would be primarily concerned. These would necessarily comprise:

"Extension of the mandatory system to all colonial possessions, which are neither self-governing nor in preparation for self-government."  
"Freedom of world trade and transport from the restrictions imposed by nation against nation, and from the chaos of unstable currencies."  
"Disarmament would get its first real chance if questions of colonies and commerce were handled in an international spirit."

"A reformed League of Nations, based on a revised Covenant severed from the Treaty of Versailles, and

freed from the war-making responsibilities inherent in the present Covenant."

#### MUTUAL REPENTANCE

Following up these letters the Rev. Leyton Richards wrote in the "Manchester Guardian" of May 30 pointing out that

**"It is futile to condemn Mussolini or Hitler for coveting empire so long as Britain and France act on the principle of 'What we have we hold.'"**

"Only mutual repentance can avail here," he said, "and—as the wisest of teachers pointed out years ago—'except we repent we shall all of us perish'."

"The clash of rival imperialisms and would-be imperialisms can be met by a sincere attempt to pool existing empires through an extension of the mandatory system to all non-self-governing territories and in the new atmosphere thus created mutual disarmament would be practical politics."

Mr. Richards therefore urged a three-fold programme:

1. Removal of grievances.
2. Mutual disarmament.
3. Embargo on war materials.

Nobody pretends that the price of such a peace is low. On the contrary it is rising every day. But that is only the more reason why the peace movement as a whole should avoid further delay in uniting on such a positive policy.

#### PLEA FOR EARLY START

Even a hard-headed financial firm in its quarterly review recently made a similar plea. "The notion that it may be worth while to pay a good deal for peace," it said, "commends itself as a strictly business proposition."

A start must be made now, and in this connexion the following resolution may be regarded as giving a lead.

The Peace Committee of the Society of Friends, being deeply concerned that some constructive effort to meet the world's needs—e.g., in regard to raw materials, currencies and trade facilities, and mandates—should be started as soon as possible, asks the representatives of the British Government at the Assembly to be held this month, to take the

#### SAVAGES?

When a Maori was presented with a census paper by a super-enumerator at Aramoho (Wanganui) the native flatly declined to fill it in.

Later, a son of the Maori explained the reason. His father thought the paper was a summons for active service in Abyssinia!

#### A WORLD CONTEST

##### How Can We Achieve Disarmament?

The New History Society will launch officially on September 1 a world essay competition on the subject: "How can the People of the World achieve Universal Disarmament?"

Men and women; philosophers and labourers; factory hands and office workers; miners and teachers—in fact, all persons—are entitled to compete in this world competition. There will be absolutely no restriction as to colour, race, or age. This will be considered as a great universal stock-taking of the opinions of the world.

There will be \$5,000 in prizes distributed among the winners, beginning with the first prize of \$1,000, and ranging down to \$50, and the opinions and aspirations of those who will take part, even though they may not win a prize, will be considered and given to the world for action.

For application forms and advance announcements of this world competition, as well as for all other information, write to 132 East 65th Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

initiative in setting up commissions of investigation, or in other ways using the machinery of the League, to begin the task of collecting materials for such conference or conferences as may be required.

It believes that such action taken at once would give a ray of hope to all nations and might be a real contribution to world peace.

Here is a concrete suggestion for an immediate beginning, on practical lines, of the task of building up a constructive peace. It is for the peace movement as a whole to keep up the demand and see that it is met instead of allowing things to drift into a series of crises.

#### WHERE PACIFISM IS DANGEROUS

##### War Resistance in Europe Courageous Determination Needed

Though it goes by the formidable title of "An Appeal", a pamphlet recently issued by the War Resisters' International is in reality a valuable addition to the all too meagre information that is available concerning the heroic stand that is being made by pacifists in countries where the penalty for such views is exile, imprisonment, torture, or even death.

In French Guiana, France, Lithuania, Italy, Rumania, Germany, Yugoslavia, Poland, Switzerland, and elsewhere it is the same story. "I may be broken, but I shall not be used" (for military service), the cry of Gérard Vidal is typical of the courageous attitude of these war resisters, who have to be prepared for anything.

#### MEMBERS' DECLARATION

The War Resisters' International, which has affiliated sections in 24 countries, was founded at Bilthoven, Holland, fifteen years ago under the name "Paco" by representatives of pacifists in four European countries. The chairman of the International Council is Lord Ponsonby, the honorary secretary Mr. H. Runham Brown, and the treasurer Miss A. Ruth Fry. The declaration made by organizations which affiliate is:—

**War is a crime against humanity. We therefore are determined not to support any kind of war and to strive for the removal of all causes of war.**

The principal work of the International is to discover and link together war resisters in all parts of the world.

During the last few months the War Resisters' International has met with extraordinary success in securing the release of a number of war resisters serving long terms of imprisonment.

But this work needs funds. Gifts for its continuance should be sent to the treasurer at the International's offices, 11 Abbey Road, Enfield, Middlesex.

## ESPERANTO Jubilee Prize Competition

There is no better aid to International Friendship than a knowledge of Esperanto, the neutral international language in use throughout the world. For particulars of Esperanto, and of a new competition for beginners with attractive cash prizes, send 2d. to:

Dept. J.C.11.

THE BRITISH

ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION

142, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.1.

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The Drama**PAX PLAYERS IN  
CONFERENCE**

Conferences are often looked upon as somewhat dull affairs, but this accusation could not be levelled at the International Pax Players for their second conference held at Hoddesdon on June 13 and 14. High Leigh provided a fit setting for this function.

The programme had been arranged by the secretary, Mrs. E. Eunice Horner, who had obtained representatives of many countries to speak on the aspects of drama in relation to peace.

Mr. S. I. Hsiung, the author of "Lady Precious Stream", which is still running at the Savoy Theatre, spoke on Chinese drama, and Mr. J. C. Frevel, who had come over from Holland, on drama for peace in Holland. The chairman for this session was Mr. Horace Shipp, well-known as the writer of many plays, the majority of which stress the ideals of peace.

Mr. William G. Fay, one of the founders of the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, and, at present, playing at the Haymarket Theatre, related his experiences in founding a national theatre in

**FILL IN THE FORM  
ON PAGE 8**

Ireland. He told of how he had started with only ten pounds and a ramshackle hall, which has now developed into one of the finest theatres in Ireland.

Performances of peace plays were given by London Pax Players and Central Group Players. Three of these plays were entered in the festival that was held in connexion with the conference. This was adjudicated by Mr. Goddard and Mr. Frevel.

London Pax won the Founders' Trophy with a performance of "Menin Gate". Central Group provided the other festival plays, "Michael" (in which they were handicapped by the illness of the leading man) and "Dawn". Other plays to be presented were "The Mystic", "Reveille", and "The 11th Hour". Special mention must be made of the latter (also produced by London Pax), for the quality of the acting.

The object of the festival was to encourage play-writers and drama groups

**ALL AGAINST WAR****Plans for Big Brighton Procession and  
Demonstration**

**The Trades Unions against War.  
The Churches against War.  
The Children against War.  
The Co-operators against War.  
The Brotherhood against War.**

Under these banners, and under a sixth uniting all those against war who do not come under any of these particular heads, a great procession will march to Preston Park, Brighton, for a huge demonstration on Saturday afternoon, June 27.

Organized by Brighton, Hove and District Peace Council, the procession will assemble inside the North end of the Level, Brighton, at 2.30 p.m., moving off at 3 o'clock.

The route will be via Waterloo Place and Grand Parade to the Tramway Terminus, returning via Old Steine, Pavilion, Marlborough Place, Gloucester Place, London Road, and Preston Road to the park. The demonstration will start there about 4.15. All organiz-

ations have been asked to display their own banners and to produce as many tableaux as possible.

The speakers at the demonstration in Preston Park will be

**Miss Margaret Bondfield,  
Canon Stuart Morris (of Birmingham), and  
John Gollan (British Youth Peace Assembly),**

with the Rev. J. Whittle, chairman of the local peace council, presiding.

No effort has been spared to give the event the widest publicity. "A window bill in every street" has been the slogan.

The honorary secretaries, Albert W. Briggs and J. H. Hillman, emphasize that the demonstration is entirely non-party and undenominational, and that its success depends upon the loyal co-operation of all who believe in peace. Mr. Briggs's address is 5 Kensington Gardens, Brighton 1.

**A NEW COORDINATION  
MOVE****Local Organizers Unite**

The Walthamstow and Leyton Peace Movements Amalgamation Committee was formed at a conference of various organizations held in Lea Bridge Co-operative Hall on May 19. The proposal was made to call a conference of all local organizations, irrespective of class or creed, who are working for peace, and who will be willing to co-operate in arranging mass meetings, demonstrations, and so on.

This has been arranged for Tuesday (June 30) at the Co-operative Hall, Lea Bridge Road, London E.10 (near Markhouse Road) at 8 p.m. The following resolution will be moved:—

The organizations represented at this conference desire peace, and, realizing the rapid development of international affairs, feel that the time is now opportune for the coordination of the work for peace of all local organizations.

It is hoped that all organizations interested will send delegates. The honorary secretary is Mr. B. P. Fowler of 102 Colworth Road, Leytonstone, E.11.

in original efforts. "The Mystic" and "Dawn", being performed for the first time, fulfilled this wish of the promoters. In future notes I will review these plays and others which serve to propagate the peace message.

Mr. Charles A. Westacott, who was presented with a gift from members for the work he had done in the formation of the Association, was host to the conference, and interesting talks were given by Dr. Har Dayal and Captain A. H. Butcher.

The success of the conference and the spirit of friendship which prevailed show how peace can be made possible despite the supposed barriers of nationality, caste, and creed.

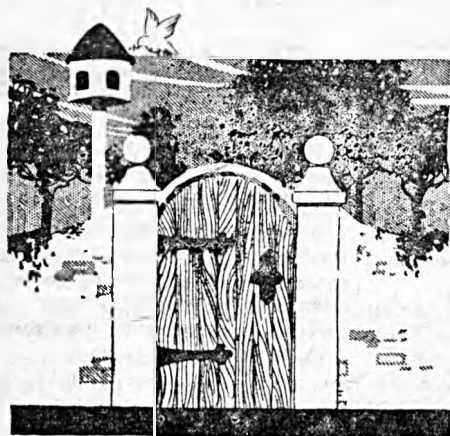
**IF YOU LIVE IN THE NORTH  
and want to get in touch with  
PEACE ORGANIZATIONS**

write to the  
**Northern Friends' Peace Board**  
Spring Bank, Rawdon, nr. Leeds.  
**Posters Literature Speakers**

**PEACE NEWS**

Will help you to do your bit to open the door to a new world. We believe that the key consists in conducting public affairs in the service of all mankind. If the nations will live together in that spirit they will have no use for arms.

**HELP US  
TO  
HELP YOU**

**DISARMAMENT  
OPENS THE DOOR  
TO THE GARDEN  
OF WORLD PEACE**

The Governments will do what the people want. If people want disarmament they can have it.  
P. Hon. Arthur Henderson

**YOU CAN PROVIDE THE KEY**

**Self-Centred National  
Policies****Brotherhood Movement on  
Causes of War****Need for Sacrifice**

Of all the business of a series of interesting meetings, nothing aroused greater enthusiasm than this resolution which was passed with acclamation at a national conference of the Brotherhood Movement held in London recently.

"Believing that warfare between nations is contrary to the will of God, we are convinced that it is the duty of all Christians to examine its causes, to unite in its condemnation, and to strive for its abolition. It is our belief that the chief causes of war to-day are

"an exaggerated and self-centred nationalism,

"excessive armaments,

"competition for markets, and

"a deep sense of injustice on the part of certain peoples.

"Among the causes of this sense of injustice are economic factors, such as inequality of access to raw materials, lack of outlets for overcrowded populations, barriers against a more equal distribution of economic resources, and the inequality of opportunity between different races.

"The more equitable sharing of God's gifts may involve a temporary sacrifice of material well-being for those nations and classes which at present are in a position of privilege.

"We must ask in deep contrition how far our country has pursued a self-centred national policy regardless of its injustice and injury to other nations.

"It is the duty of every Christian to educate public opinion in support of a policy which will promote justice, whatever the cost in personal or national sacrifice. In such a spirit of repentance, humility, and faith we can rely upon all the resources of God to rebuild the world upon a basis of enduring peace."

**PEACE WORK COMBINES  
WITH PLEASURE****"No Relaxation"**

"The difficulties and hopes of pacifists in Europe, with special reference to France," is the interesting title of an address which will be given by the Rev. André Trocmé at a garden party at King Alfred's School, North End Road, Golders Green, N.W.11, on July 4.

The party, which is an annual event organized by the London Union of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, will be both delightful and useful. For though the season of holidays has begun there must not, as a member of the London Union has said, be any relaxation of the work for peace during the summer months.

Formerly working in a mining district in France, the protestant pastor, André Trocmé, is a valued leader in the French Fellowship of Reconciliation, and his contact with pacifists in other countries will enable him to give English peace workers that necessary insight into their difficulties.

There will be plenty of entertainment. The Daisy Chapman Quartet will give music and the Eltham Players will produce Miles Malleon's "Black 'Ell". There will also be an exhibition of photographs of the International Voluntary Service for Peace. Tickets for admission and entertainment (price 1/-) may be obtained from Beatrice C. M. Brown at 165 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.

**"NEW WAY OF LIVING"**

A group of the Peace Pledge Union has been formed from signatories in the South-west area of central London of the "Dick" Sheppard pledge to renounce war.

Its object is "the immediate application of energy to prevent war, and keep England out of any wars," and "to establish the roots of peace in small 'cells' and groups, morally trained in steadfastness and a new way of living."

A questionnaire asking for assistance in various directions is being despatched to local signatories by the acting chairman, Mr. Charles Northen of 18 Moore Street, Chelsea, S.W.3.

**ACT OF DEDICATION**

On Saturday, July 18, a great peace demonstration will be held in Newcastle-on-Tyne when representatives of hundreds of organizations will march through the city carrying banners and presenting tableaux exposing the futility and moral horror of war.

The demonstration will culminate in an act of dedication to peace on the Town Moor at which speakers of national repute are expected to take part.



## PACIFISTS SERVE THEIR COUNTRY

*Hard Work as Alternative to Conscription*  
*Voluntary Effort*

The International Voluntary Service for Peace, which was instituted by Pierre Cérésolle, of Switzerland, as a positive alternative to military service, continues its work of preaching its message by the method of practising it. Since governments have refused to adopt this alternative, the work must continue to be voluntary, but this only serves the better to show that pacifists are not unwilling to serve their country. At the same time, however, by the exchange of parties of international voluntary service workers, help is also given to other countries than their own.

Here are some of the tasks on which voluntary workers are engaged and which give them practical experience of international comradeship.

At **Oakengates**, Shropshire, the work, begun in 1933, of reconstructing and beautifying the derelict country surrounding some disused mines continues until October. Here the workers from abroad collaborate with unemployed Shropshire miners.

At **Robinson**, France, buildings are being fitted up and playgrounds laid out for a children's recreation ground. For nearly a month, and until the middle of July, masons, plasterers, electricians, and so on from all countries have been working together.

At **Les Amburnex**, near Lausanne, work has been in progress on the fields belonging to the Bois des Pauvres. As on previous occasions, the volunteers—whose work and devotion to the cause have to be of a very high standard—are working in conjunction with about a score of unemployed Lausanne people.

**Exacting though the work is, and despite the fact that the volunteers generally have to give up their holidays for it, the International Voluntary Service for Peace frequently has more applicants than it can do with.**

On the other hand, these and others can give their services by means of much needed financial assistance. The English Secretary is, Prof. Jean Inebnit, 1, Lyddon Terrace, Leeds, 2.

### Education

#### REVISING HISTORY BOOKS

Peru, Chile, and Bolivia are revising their history textbooks "in the light of today's friendly relations between these countries."

The Pacific war and the conflict over Tacna-Arica had left a heritage of hate and derogation in the history books. Each new generation was reared in this hostile tradition. All of these hate-engendered references are now to be removed from the texts.

At the same time there is a concerted move among newspaper publishers in these countries to secure news which will "serve the inter-American ideal." European and American news agencies, these publishers complain, sensationalize South American and world news, so that it has no informative or constructive value.

It is now proposed to establish a literary exchange office in each Spanish-American country which will send out "constructive news and reports on the progress of sister States."

## WAR—AS SEEN BY AN ARMY OFFICER

*Rousing Call to Peace*

Oslo, Norway.—Captain Aarflot, Norwegian army officer, recently published a newspaper article in which he dealt realistically with war. "Modern war," he observed, "is no longer waged between armed powers, but between suffering and helpless peoples."

"I am an officer," he continued. "For thirty years I have done my duty towards my country and my people as well as I could. But I will have no part in this bestiality and savagery. Who is ready to turn his arms against the defenceless?"

"And since the individual alone is so utterly unimportant, why are not all the friends of peace united?"

"The arms race and the war psychosis are spreading like an epidemic over the world. Shall we be drawn in, or shall Norway and all Scandinavia raise the standard of civilization and lead a crusade against war, against mass murder with its poison gases and bombing of women and children, against the insane destruction of civilization which the next war will bring about?"

"There can be but one answer. But since they who ought to be awake are slumbering at their posts, let us rouse them and make of all friends of peace and enemies of war!"

(Nofrontier News Service.)

## DEMONSTRATION IN FRANCE

About 100,000 ex-Service men from seven countries are expected to join in a huge peace demonstration to be held on a former battlefield.

Organized by the French ex-Service men, the demonstration will be held on July 14. Representatives will be present from Austria, England, France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, and the United States.

## GENEVA CONFERENCES

*Youth and Campaign for the League of Nations*

The World Youth Congress which will be held at Geneva from August 31 to September 7, has been organized under the auspices of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies, and has for its objects:

1. to provide an opportunity for youth in all countries to exchange ideas on international affairs and to reach agreement upon a common plan of international cooperation for the prevention of war and the organization of peace;
2. to discuss concrete possibilities of cooperation of youth of all countries, based upon mutual understanding and mutual respect for opinion, to attain these ends.

Eminent authorities will speak on the three main themes of the congress, which are:

#### Nations and the League of Nations.

The organization of peace; M. Salvador de Madariaga. The problem of peaceful change. Collective security and disarmament: Prof. Henri Rolin.

**The Economic and Social Organization.** The economic aspects: M. P. W. Martin, from the International Labour Office. The social aspects: Prof. Arrigo Bordin, from Sassari University.

**The Moral, Religious, Philosophical, and other Bases of Peace.** The Protestant point of view: M. Emil Brunner, Professor of Theology at Zurich University. The Catholic

## FOR COOPERATION OF YOUTH

*International Conference*

On the initiative of the International Pacifist Youth Committee a conference is being arranged to take place at Bierville, not far from Paris, from August 16 to 22.

Representatives of the youth of many different countries will deliberate over the problem of organizing the co-operation of youth for peace. The programme will include discussions on the following subjects:

1. Pacifist youth activities in various countries.
2. The spiritual basis of youth's action for peace.
3. The founding of a Pacifist Youth International.
4. The Geneva World Youth Conference (Aug. 31-Sept. 7), and next year's Youth Conference for Peace, Freedom, and Progress.

Preparatory committees for this conference have already been formed in several countries. Information can be obtained from Marcel Pichon, Secretary of the Ligue Scolaire Pour La Paix, 29, rue Pompadour, Villeneuve-le-Roi, Seine et Oise, France.

The cost of the conference will be from 12 to 16 francs per day per person.

### VISIT TO SWITZERLAND

The League of Nations Union Youth Groups are organizing a party which will leave London on July 18.

Five days will be spent in Geneva, with visits to the new League building and other places of interest. There will be a short course of lectures on the League and International Labour Organization, and informal discussions. On July 24 the party will visit Champery for a week's holiday, after which they will spend a day and a night in Paris and return home. The fee is £13.

Full particulars can be obtained from the League of Nations Union, 15, Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W.1.

## A NATION WITHOUT ARMS

*Weapons "Would Make Enemies"*

*Armed France Feel No More Secure*

*Encircled by "Powers"*

Amid all the blatant propaganda for greater armaments now going on in many countries, it is well to remember that there are nations which believe in disarmament as a good form of security.

**The State of Luxemburg has frontiers bordering on France, Germany, and Belgium, yet refuses to be stampeded into arming for "self-defence".** The following extract from "The Luxemburger Wort", the leading newspaper, shows why:—

"To arm and join in a military alliance would mean sacrificing our independence. It would make enemies for us among other nations. Armed France feels no more secure than unarmed Luxemburg."

**"If we are invaded our chances of good treatment are better if we have incurred no nation's suspicion by arms and alliances."**

"Should divine providence one day—let us hope that it will not be in the near future—want us to perish with the other nations in the universal fury of a new slaughter, then let us die free and innocent, keeping in our hands the sparkling weapon of our right, of our independence, our freedom and our neutrality, not as cowards who wanted to find a safety which nobody can give, and who have sold their most beautiful good, their independence."

### "SKILLED LABOUR"

*Workers Trained to Help Peace Campaign*

"We've never been allowed to decide whether we want to get killed for some banker or business pirate."

"But we're going to vote on this war. We'll strike. That strike is our mandate for peace. Strike! Tie up the works. Stop production. Let them see if they can fight a war without us."

This is the answer of a young officer to a proposal to convert his plant into a munition factory. He is the hero of a play called "Gun Cotton".

The production of this play to labour audiences in 150 cities by the Brookwood Labour Players is part of the Emergency Peace Campaign which is being waged in the United States. It is the particular work of the Labour Division of the campaign. Another of its jobs is to train 100 local labour leaders in two summer schools.

These will then take part in the future efforts of the Emergency Peace Campaign during the next two years, when committees will be organized in local trade union centres wherever possible. Already the response is very enthusiastic.

### "APA" IN HOLLAND

The summer conference of the All Peoples Association (commonly known as APA) will be held this year in Amsterdam from July 30 to August 5. The Committee which, under the chairmanship of Mr. Walrave Boissevain, is organizing the conference has drawn up a most attractive programme.

In order that as many people as possible may be able to attend the accommodation charges have been fixed at a very low level, the prices for room and breakfast ranging from about 4/- to 8/- per day.

# PEACE NEWS

Editorial Office:

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June 27, 1936.

## THE LEAGUE'S CHANCE

By the time this paper appears the League of Nations Council will have met and at least prepared the way for the meeting of the Assembly on Tuesday.

The one thing that is certain is that sanctions will have been dropped. What is not certain is what positive policy will be pursued in their place. Even more doubtful is the more important question of the possibility of steps to a really constructive peace. For the country has lately been inundated by almost frantic appeals for support of military measures by every means of publicity with which the Government have any sort of influence.

It is clear that the Government are well aware of the danger to which their policy is leading. But what are the alternatives? One of them the Government have at least contemplated if not tried. It cannot honestly be said that the policy of combined action by a number of countries to prevent another country from achieving an object that is contrary to the spirit of the League of Nations has been put to the practical test. But it is fair to say that the world got near enough to it to see what are the implications of such a policy.

On the one hand the increasing hesitation of governments, and on the other the increasing bellicosity of the resolutions of peace organizations, have themselves shown that such a policy requires armaments, to put it no more mildly than that.

The only real alternatives therefore are

- a policy or policies based on the use of armed force, and
- a policy which aims at removing "the occasion of all wars", and consequently of all armaments.

You cannot have it both ways. Either you believe in forcing people to "be good" (whether "being good" means leaving us alone to enjoy our ill-gotten imperial gains in peace, or continuing to suffer economic and other hardships indefinitely)—in which case you must be properly equipped for force—or you believe the time has come to put an end to the roots of war—in which case you must be equally well equipped for that job with a conviction that it is possible and a determination to find the way.

Policies based on armaments—on the war method however it be expressed—are discredited. Now is the time for the world to turn to "the more excellent way." Is it too much to hope that a start will be made by the League Assembly on Tuesday? We publish on page one of this issue some practical suggestions for such a start. Such a far-reaching policy, however, cannot be stated completely in a few sentences. For it is part of a new manner of living that must find expression not merely in international politics but in all aspects of life, collective and individual.

It is the policy of PEACE NEWS to encourage everything that tends in that direction.

"It is . . . not the quantity of those refusing to participate in violence that matters, but that in the name of which they refuse. Therefore, one person refusing to participate in violence in fulfilment of the moral law is incomparably more powerful than all those millions of people who will torture him, keep him in prison or execute him."—Tolstoy.

# THE METHOD of the PEACE COUNCIL

by  
G. JAMES JOYCE  
who is engaged in  
organizing local  
groups on behalf of  
the National Peace  
Council

THE factors which make for war are so deep-rooted and so manifold, that many are prone to exclaim in despair: "What good can I do—or my small group of associates—against such baffling odds?"

I propose to answer that appeal by showing how individuals, and groups of individuals, by combining their efforts, can do something practical for peace in their own locality, and thus strengthen the hands of the peace-makers everywhere.

Peace must be planned and organized. It will not come by wishing, or by isolated endeavour. ACTION is imperative. And that action must be as definite, as continuous, and as united as human will and intelligence can make it.

The recent "Peace Ballot" showed that individuals and organizations of every shade of political and religious persuasion, and in spite of differences of emphasis on particular points, could pool their enthusiasms and energies in a concrete task. The unity of effort thus achieved was both local and national in its character.

For some time, a number of towns and districts have possessed some form of non-party, all-embracing machinery, by means of which sympathetic local organizations and the more actively peace-minded citizens could use their influence constructively and unitedly. For a specific purpose and a limited period, the "Peace Ballot" undoubtedly met the same need.

But united peace action must be systematic to be truly effective. While being focused on immediately attainable objectives, it must be planned on "long-term" principles.

Local Peace Councils provide this machinery, and, under the stress of the international situation, their number is increasing steadily in all parts of the country.

The chief function of a peace council can be summed up in the single word — "COORDINATION." The peace council should aim at combining for specific objectives the efforts of the local organizations cooperating with it.

It should provide an opportunity for regular consultation between the interested groups, and a common platform for the expression of all view-points on peace issues. It should, wherever possible, reinforce the peace activities of the separate organizations when invited to do so.

Two warnings must be uttered as to what a local peace council is NOT.

First, it does not attempt to undertake or "overlap" the functions of any existing local peace organization. Nor is its primary function to enrol a large individual membership.

Indeed, a town or district peace council, by stimulating a wider interest

in the broad issues of peace policy than can usually be effected by the action of any one local organization, will definitely aid the work of existing organizations, and, depending on the degree of mutual good-will and cooperation exercised, undoubtedly result in increases in their individual enrolments.

Second, a local peace council should not strive to unify policy on all points. Such endeavours made "in a vacuum," as it were, are likely to fail, if not to render the council inoperative. But on specific current issues it may often be found possible to secure an almost complete unanimity of opinion.

The individuals or group initiating the council should first talk over the project with representative citizens of the district, whose knowledge of the locality and influence with various organizations are likely to direct the activities of the pioneers into the most useful channels.

A circular-letter should then be sent to all churches, societies, and other organizations, briefly outlining the project and inviting them either to appoint representatives (or "observers") to attend a public meeting called for the purpose of launching the council, or in other ways to bring the event to the notice of their members. It would be desirable for the signatures of one or two prominent citizens to appear at the foot of the invitation.

The National Peace Council will, if required, send a speaker to explain the purposes and methods of a local council. The platform should contain as fair a balance of local representation as possible. The services of one or more prominent local speakers should be obtained; but care should be taken not to overload the programme.

It is most important that this initial meeting should go "with a swing," and get down to its job in a businesslike way rather than be made the occasion for general speech-making.

Three short contributions by local speakers, in addition to the main speech, are quite sufficient; and the resolution initiating the Council should be moved and seconded by local people.

The cooperation of the local press should be sought, both for advertising the meeting and reporting it. Handbills and, if possible, posters (some of which can be drawn by hand locally) should be circulated throughout the

## Although PEACE NEWS

takes the constructive pacifist position of opposition to all war and advocates the substitution of a policy of seeking the good of all, nevertheless

its columns will be open to news, information, and correspondence intended to help those sincere peace workers who do not share this conviction. This article, for example describes one important method of seeking together the common end.

organizations at least a fortnight in advance; and ministers of religion should be requested to announce the meeting from their pulpits.

After the resolution establishing the peace council, a second resolution should be passed setting up a provisional executive committee and officers, one of whose first duties shall be to draw up a draft constitution. A third resolution might be passed affiliating the local council to the National Peace Council.

From the start, it is essential to build up a strong and representative committee, and then to spread round the jobs as far as possible. Small sub-committees may require to be appointed from time to time to undertake special events, publicity, work among young people, preparation of a manifesto, and so on.

Here are some suggestions which might be put in hand during the first twelve months:—

1. Council Meetings.—Aim to hold these at least quarterly.
2. Emergency Action.—When a definite crisis in the international situation occurs, rapid consultation should be effected with all the local bodies.
3. Joint Activities.—Significant anniversaries should be utilized.
4. "Peace Week" and Exhibition.—The National Peace Council will be glad to supply a detailed memorandum on these events.
5. Literature.—The National Peace Council publishes attractive leaflets and will supply these and publications of other organizations as required.
6. Affiliation.—The importance of affiliation to the National Peace Council cannot be over-stressed.
7. The Younger Generation.—Local circumstances will indicate by what method the cooperation of youth organizations may best be secured.

Note.—A pamphlet dealing with the organization of local peace councils has been published by the National Peace Council at a penny.

Please mention  
PEACE NEWS  
when answering advertisements.

## RAW MATERIALS CONFERENCE

The Royal Institute of International Affairs has decided to call an international conference to study ways of satisfying the colonial and raw materials claims of various countries, according to an announcement by Professor Arnold J. Toynbee, director of the Institute's studies.

The conference will meet in London in the summer of next year, and preparatory investigation work will be carried on until then by interested people in each of the countries that will send representatives.

## INTERNATIONAL PAX PLAYERS ASSOCIATION

President - MILES MALLESON.

### OBJECT.

THE AIM OF THE INTERNATIONAL PAX PLAYERS IS TO PRESENT PLAYS, ENTERTAINMENTS, AND MUSIC FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROMOTING PEACE AND GOODWILL.

An Association of Members and Affiliated Branches presenting Plays and other Entertainments for the purpose of spreading the Spirit of PEACE and Promoting International Understanding.

Membership and Affiliation Fee - 5/- Moderate Terms for Engagements.

For Bookings, etc., Write—Hon. Sec.: Mrs. E. EUNICE HORNER,  
48, Arlington Street, Islington, London, N.1.

## NATIONAL PR Guide Spe

The following the National being held Victoria Square Monday.

Inaugural man: Dr. G. Albert Tall Elliott.

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## NATIONAL CONGRESS PROGRAMME

### Guide to Sessions and Special Meetings

The following is the programme of the National Peace Congress, which is being held in Oxford Peace Chapel, Victoria Square, Leeds, from Friday to Monday.

#### FRIDAY.

**Inaugural session, 2.15 p.m.** Chairman: Dr. G. P. Gooch. Alderman Albert Tallant, Canon Thompson Elliott.

**First session, 2.30 p.m. The International Situation. An Introductory Survey.** Chairman: Alderman Harrison Barrow. Dr. G. P. Gooch.

**Special Meeting, 5.0-6.30 p.m. World Crisis—The Spiritual Challenge.** Chairman: Canon Thompson Elliott. Principal J. S. Whale.

**Second session, 7.45 p.m. The League, Security, and Peace.** Chairman: Lord Marley. Lord Lothian, Rev. Henry Carter.

#### SATURDAY.

**Third session, 10 a.m. The Government's Arms Programme.** Chairman: Alderman Harrison Barrow. W. Arnold-Forster, Andrew Conley, Arthur Walton.

**Fourth session, 2.30 p.m. Education and World Order.** Chairman: Miss G. I. Cottell. Hugh Miller, W. B. Curry.

**Fifth session, 5.15 p.m. Continuance of the general discussion on The League, Security, and Peace** begun in the second session. Mr. William Mellor will introduce.

**Sixth session, 7.45 p.m. Peace and the Future of Empire—1.** Chairman: C. Roden Buxton. Sir George Paish, Professor Harold J. Laski.

#### SUNDAY.

**In the Schoolroom, 9.45 a.m. Special meeting for secretaries and others specially interested in organizational problems.** Chairman: Mr. G. James Joyce. Mr. Bernard J. Leighton, Walsall; Mr. J. H. Hillman, Brighton Peace Council; Mr. J. W. Warren, Stockport Anti-War Council.

**In the Parish Church, 2.45 p.m. United Peace Service.** Preacher: Dr. Norman Sykes.

**On Woodhouse Moor, 3.30 p.m. Youth Rally.** Chairman: Rev. C. N. Darrall. Miss Mary Gamble, R. D. Acland, M.P., Vyvyan Adams, M.P.

Procession to the rally leaving Victoria Square 2.45 p.m.

**In the Schoolroom, Seventh session, 4.30 p.m. Peace and the Future of Empire—II.** Chairman: C. Roden Buxton. Leonard Barnes, Dr. Lucy Mair, Professor J. H. Richardson.

**In the Town Hall, 8.15 p.m. Public Demonstration.** Chairman: Rev. J. T. Hodgson. Mrs. M. Corbett Ashby, George Lansbury, M.P., F. Kingsley Griffith, M.P.

#### MONDAY.

**Eighth session, 10 a.m.—1 p.m. Organizing for Peace, The International Movement.** Chairman: Professor John W. Harvey. Mrs. Corbett Ashby on "The International Peace Campaign", Gabriel Carrington on "The World Youth Peace Congress", Dr. Alfred Salter, M.P., on "The Emergency Peace Campaign (U.S.A.)".

**Ninth session, 2.30 p.m. Organizing for Peace, The next Stage for the British Movement.** Chairman: Dr. G. P. Gooch. Professor G. E. G. Catlin, J. D. Bernal.

The Congress will not normally proceed by the method of resolution, the purpose of the meetings being to provide an open forum for the discussion of current international problems affecting the peace of the world.

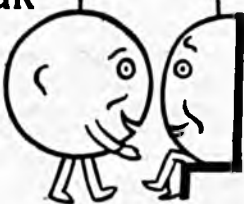
Admission to the Congress is by ticket only, except in the case of the meeting at 5 p.m. on Friday, and the open session at 5.15 p.m. on Saturday.

# PEACE

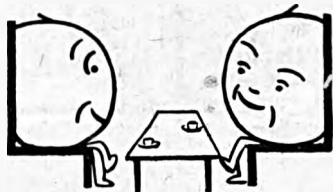
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IT IS  
GETTING OUT OF YOUR  
CHAIR AND SAYING  
"MY BOY, WE'VE LOTS  
OF COMMON PROBLEMS



LET US SIT DOWN AND



WORK THEM OUT  
TOGETHER"

By Hon. Arthur Greenwood, M.P.

A reproduction of a poster available (also in leaflet form) from the Northern Friends' Peace Board, Spring Bank, Rawdon, near Leeds.

## ARBITRATION INSTEAD OF WAR

"The League of Nations has not failed. It is the Laval Government of France and the Simon, Baldwin, Eden Government that have failed."

With these words the Rev. A. D. Belden, at a meeting held by the Wood Green and Southgate Women's Arbitration Committee in Broomfield Park, Southgate on Sunday, moved a resolution, which was carried unanimously, condemning the Government's action in proposing that the League of Nations should lift sanctions. Mr. Belden said that modern warfare was no longer defensive, but was highly destructive, and civilization was in danger of annihilation if no way was found to ensure peace by means of arbitration.

The Mayor of Southgate stated that secret pacts and treaties were of no avail, as the next war would commence without warning. The Rev. B. C. Hopson also spoke.

All tickets must be obtained from the Secretary, Room 4, Oxford Place Chapel.

The attention of members of the Congress is drawn to the bookstall which will be found in the main corridor of the general premises behind the Chapel, and adjacent to the Congress office.

There will be available copies of all the important and recent books on international questions, as well as PEACE NEWS and the publications of peace organizations. Orders can be given at the bookstall for PEACE NEWS or for copies (7d. each, post paid) of the special number of "Peace" (the monthly journal of the National Peace Council), which will contain full summaries of the main speeches delivered in the Congress and will be published about July 22.

## Films

### HOW TO RECORD YOUR PROTEST

A valuable plan to assist the movie-goer to register his protest against war-inciting films has been evolved through the initiative of a group of members of the Women's City Club at Cincinnati.

With the assistance of an extensive number of city organizations, a Movie Committee has been found which sends cards to these organizations for distribution among their members. One of the cards, which is to be filled out as the individual leaves the theatre, reads:

"Because I believe this picture incites war and the militaristic spirit, I protest against the picture, or news reel, which I saw on..... at the..... theatre. Please give this slip to the manager of this theatre. I am reporting my protest to the..... club of Cincinnati, Ohio."

A second card of protest is addressed to the manager of the production company. This card the movie-goer mails back to the organization which distributed it. The organization then sends it on to the production company as soon as possible. (From "Peace Action" journal of the American National Council for Prevention of War).

## LONDON CONFERENCE

Delegates from every shade of political, religious, pacifist and peace opinion have been invited to a conference on the question of peace and the present situation, organized by the London District Committee of the Communist Party, to be held in the Memorial Hall, on July 4. The organizers are anxious to have every opinion of their policy expressed.

## ALL FAITHS UNITE IN FELLOWSHIP

### To Solve World Problems

In 1908, in England, "The Union of East and West" began its work for cultural unity.

In 1918, in America, the "League of Neighbours" commenced working for racial unity.

In 1924, came the "Fellowship of Faiths", which is

"promoting peace, brotherhood, and progress by cultivating mutual appreciation among people of all creeds, classes, conditions, and convictions; uniting the inspiration of all faiths, races, and countries for the solution of man's present problems."

The First World Fellowship of Faiths was held in Chicago in 1933. The second will be held in London from July 3 to 18. The following meetings are open to the public and will be held in the Queen's Hall, Langham Place, at 8 p.m.—

July 3. Public Welcome Meeting. Chairman, Dame Elizabeth Cadbury. Lord Allen of Hurtwood, Sir Herbert Samuel, Viscountess Snowden, the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.

July 6. "The Supreme Spiritual Ideal." Rabbi Dr. Israel Mattuck, Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Canon F. R. Barry.

July 9. "The Supreme Spiritual Ideal." Chairman, Bishop McConnell. Dr. D. T. Suzuki, Madame Halidé Edib, Mr. Rom Landau.

July 17. Farewell Meeting. Chairman, Senor de Madariaga. Prof. Jacques Maritain, Dr. Kagawa.

### Introducing the

## FRIENDS' ANTI-WAR GROUP

The Friends' Anti-War Group was founded after the Bermondsey Anti-War Congress in 1933 by members of the Society of Friends who attended the Congress. The Group works principally among Quakers, though some of its members are active elsewhere, especially in the left wing of the pacifist and socialist organizations.

The policy of the Group is to propagate the view that war is a natural consequence of the operation of capitalism, especially in its present stage of imperialism, and to spread the belief that only direct action by the masses of the people, by means of the general strike, and ultimately by the transition to a socialist order of society, can bring war to an end.

Some nine months ago it was decided that the work of the Group would be more effective if supplemented by a monthly journal "The Seed" exists to give opportunity for the publication of articles on political and pacifist subjects, more especially dealing with the roots of war in the present system of society and to allow discussion thereon, to discuss the implications of Quakerism at the present time, and to describe the work of the Group.

The subscription for 12 months is 1/6 post free and should be sent to Ivy Layer, 9 Alderton Road, East Croydon, Surrey.

**Note.**—Under this heading we hope to make known the work and aims of new and old peace groups from time to time.

One has only to observe the conduct of children to each other to recognize that most men are still children of a larger growth and that you cannot bring out the good in them by multiplying laws and restrictions and penalties, but only by making the art of living together exciting, adventurous, and beautiful.—Mrs. H. M. Swanwick.

## Bookshop with a Purpose

### Pacifist Propaganda

Where You Can Get  
"PEACE NEWS"

The Peace Pledge Bookshop, opened on June 24 by Canon H. R. L. Sheppard and Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., has been established in connexion with the Peace Pledge Union, the official title of the movement started among men, but now extended to the same number (about 90,000) of women, by "Dick" Sheppard in October 1934.

Situated at 36 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4, the bookshop will be a useful centre for the dissemination of the peace message by means of the printed word.

Like PEACE NEWS (which will be obtainable there), the Peace Pledge Bookshop, though existing to provide a much-needed "voice" for the message of "activism"—substitution of the war method by the way of charity, "the more excellent way"—will serve all who are sincerely working for peace by whatever methods.

All pacifist literature will be stocked, as well as a certain amount of "left-wing" literature of other kinds. There will be a lending library and the shop will also be an information bureau. There is a meeting room, where it is intended that there shall be speakers at regular lunch-hour meetings.

All who can possibly get to Ludgate Hill should make use of this new effort in the cause of peace which will serve this area in somewhat the same way as the Friends' Book Centre (where PEACE NEWS is also obtainable) serves the Euston Road area of the central London districts.

### Broadcasting

Ray Keck, of California, has a habit of introducing anti-war remarks into wireless talks about his world travels. Following a talk entitled "Japan v. United States", however, the station at San Diego from which he broadcast cancelled his regular Sunday night programme. Now he is planning a speaking tour of California to continue his work for peace.

Speaking in the National programme on June 21 on the World Congress of Faiths to be held in London next month, Sir Francis Younghusband said it was his explorations in Asia, and his political service in India that had made him interest himself in organizing a congress whose object was to promote the spirit of world fellowship.

Most distinguished men had therefore been assembled specially for this congress from the most distant parts of Asia, as well as from Europe and America. Among them there would be diversity of every kind, but the underlying unity would be sought out, brought to light, and intensified.

As a result it was hoped to set alight such a spirit as, spreading over the world, would prevent the occasion for war from ever arising.

### ARE YOU MUSICAL?

#### WALTER GROVES,

69 Perth Road, London, N.22,

will supply you with hand-written copies of any non-copyright song, as readable as printed music, at 1/- a copy.

Transposition a speciality  
All Proceeds to Peace Fund

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

### BRIEF REVIEWS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

#### NATIONS CAN LIVE AT HOME.

D. W. Willcox. Allen & Unwin, 7/6. Dr. Willcox lays down the argument that if all nations provided themselves with adequate agricultures, so that each one of them could with ease obtain from its own soil all the food and agricultural raw materials essential for a comfortable national existence, the pressure of population that has now mounted alarmingly in many quarters would greatly abate. The excuse for new wars to gain access to desperately needed means of livelihood for straitened populations would be done away with, and the things that are really material to human comfort and well-being would be assured.

#### THE SUPREME CAUSE. Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger. Dodd, Mead & Co., 443-9 Fourth Avenue, New York \$1.25

Despite the difficulty of finding facts that remain facts for more than about 24 hours in these days, the author of this work has made an excellent job of gathering together a number of opinions and proposals made in connexion with the chief problems that confront the "supreme cause" of peace.

#### OUR AMATEURISHNESS IN PROMOTING INTERNATIONAL GOODWILL. Maurice T. Price. Published by author (Room 210, 110 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C., U.S.A.). 25 cents.

Emphasizing the need for a proper study of men's opinions, attitudes, and behaviour if we are to be less amateur in our efforts to put international relations on a sounder basis, Dr. Price examines attitudes based on economic self-interest and on the sense of racial or national superiority. But he goes

Ask your Newsagent for

PEACE NEWS

Weekly

on to point out that the purely negative action of dissipating prejudices must be followed up by a positive policy for "generating goodwill and understanding". The pamphlet concludes with outlines of study for school courses.

#### PEACE IN THE PACIFIC. E. Guy Talbot. Institute Press, Gardena, California. 25 cents.

Though intended primarily for American readers, this study by the Western Director of the American National Council for Prevention of War is extremely useful as an aid to the understanding of the situation in the Far East. But anyone who refuses to believe that Japan has a case had better leave it alone! Of practical importance to those in the peace movement who are specially concerned with the problem is a study outline and a bibliography which includes periodicals.

#### WAR AND THE CREATIVE IMPULSE. Max Plowman. Headley Brothers. 1s.

Though published as long ago as 1919, there are still a few copies left, and these are obtainable from the Friends Book Centre, Friends House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1, or the Fellowship of Reconciliation, 17 Red Lion Street, London W.C.1. The price has been reduced from 2s. The book may be regarded as introductory to Plowman's recent work *The Faith Called Pacifism*. It contains a preface by H. W. Nevins and the text of Plowman's statement to the tribunal when he resigned his commission in the army during the War.

#### THIS LEADS TO WAR. G. W. L. Day. Figurehead, 13 Orange Street, Haymarket. 1/-.

War is not an isolated problem. If you believe that the war fever is brought on by the intolerable conditions of modern commerce demanding markets at all costs, you will find this a valuable book. It suggests how the tension between nations can be reduced to a minimum.

#### UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD. Ralph Woolfstein. Published by composer. 1s.

A peace demonstration march. This music has a forceful marching rhythm. It is written as a pianoforte solo for community singing, with words in Esperanto and English. All proceeds go to a peace fund. Obtainable from PEACE NEWS.

#### THE TRAGEDY OF ABYSSINIA. League of Nations Union. 6d.

A number of recent expressions of opinion by prominent people in Great Britain have here been selected, together with resolutions and other expressions of feeling by organizations

### Hints for a local

#### PEACE EXHIBITION

No better method of convincing people of the waste and repugnance of war can be found than through the evidence of the eyes.

A special exhibition suitable for a space not less than 36 by 44 feet has been prepared by the Manchester & District Anti-War Movement and can be hired by Peace Groups at a very small fee. Full particulars can be obtained from Mrs. Stella Davies, 2, Kenwood Avenue, Burnage, Manchester.

An exhibition of photographs and models showing the terrible possibilities of air warfare can be obtained at a small charge from the Women's Peace Crusade, 55, Gower Street, London, W.C.1.

Further suggestions from PEACE NEWS Information Bureau 12 Upsdell Avenue, London, N.13.

and others. Though not complete, it does at least give the views of a large section of those in the peace movement.

#### CIVILIZATION AND EMPIRE. Hull Youth Group, League of Nations Union. 2d.

Though "authority could be quoted for every statement of fact in this memorandum," the youth group responsible for it does not commit the Union to its views. But, as A. A. Milne says in a foreword, "the fact that young men and women of today should be thinking so seriously of these things offers a last hope to civilization." For war is a substitute for thought. And for those who want to think still more there is a very full bibliography.

#### CHRISTIAN PACIFISM THE CHURCH AND THE STATE. George H. C. Macgregor. Fellowship of Reconciliation. 1d.

In these sixteen pages will be found a valuable summary of the conflict which has existed between the claims of the Church and the State. Possibly the most significant words in the pamphlet, from a historical viewpoint, are the following:—

The crucial change in the attitude of the Church to the claims of Caesar began of course after the conversion of the Emperor Constantine to Christianity in 312. The Christian Faith now began to look to the State for support, and more and more became reconciled to the super-ethical claims of the State. And as usual war provides the touch-stone.

## FACTS AND FIGURES

### RECRUITING

Recruits obtained for Britain's Regular Army during first five months of 1936 numbered 10,371, as compared with 12,229 in the same period of last year, according to Mr. Duff Cooper in the House of Commons, June 9.

British Regular Army (excluding Troops on Indian Establishment) numbered 135,744 at the beginning of this year, and this was about 10,000 under strength. The "Defence" White Paper provides for an increase of four new infantry battalions (roughly 4,000 men).

### MORE ARMS PROFITS

The report of Handley Page, Ltd., for 1935 reflected increased activity in aircraft production. Preference shareholders were to receive a final dividend of 5 per cent., making 10 per cent. for the year, plus a bonus of 10 per cent. A total dividend of £19,914 was to be paid on ordinary capital of only £7,500.

### OIL

Sir John Cadman, Chairman of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company (in which the British Government has a substantial interest) announced at the general meeting on June 11 that profits for 1935 exceeded those of 1934 by £336,000, "enabling the board to recommend an increased rate of dividend which, coupled with the strong financial position, would be a source of satisfaction to the shareholders.

### THINGS TO COME

A preliminary review has been made of the requirements of the Air Force to fulfil the vital functions of the Force which was defined in paragraph 36 of the Command Paper relating to Defence. . . I anticipate as the result of the review that the Air Estimates for 1937 and 1938 will substantially exceed the aggregate of this year's original Estimate and proposed Supplementary Estimate.

—Mr. Neville Chamberlain, House of Commons, April 9. This year's original Air Estimate was for £39,000,000, and the Supplementary Estimate made up the aggregate to £49,000,000. By how much will next year's Estimate "substantially exceed" this sum?

### THE CHURCH SHOULD SAY . . .

The time has come when those who are spreading these doctrines of pacifism should have these doctrines denounced as heresy, for heresy I believe them to be. They should themselves be reproved by the leaders of the Church of England, who should say boldly that it is the duty of men to defend the ideals in which they believe and in which they have been brought up, and that in the history of the Christian Church there are no finer heroes than soldiers.

—Mr. Duff Cooper.

This conference affirms that war as a method of settling international disputes is incompatible with the teaching and example of our Lord Jesus Christ.

—Lambeth Conference resolution of 1930.

### INTERNATIONAL INTELLECTUAL COOPERATION 1935. International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation.

While the political situation seems to get steadily worse, relations in the "intellectual" sphere seem to get steadily better. This is thanks to the persistent, if unspectacular work of the Geneva organization which is ever on the watch to spread understanding in a variety of ways in everyday life. This book is a report on their efforts, particularly in connexion with education, the sciences, literature, and the fine arts.

## Social the

### How to W

In so far as founded on not only sin. The manufacture of natural wealth is productive.

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The economic man's hour is leading.

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\*This is not verbally "it is from the literature known usually it is from Annual Report national Labour.

## LEAGUE

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With an eye of the League of Nations.

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## FIGURES

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## Social Justice the only way

### How to End "Economic World War"

In so far as industrial prosperity is founded on warlike preparation it is not only sinister but hollow and unreal. The manufacture of arms adds nothing to natural wealth. As a form of natural expenditure it is sterile and unproductive.

In 1936, the perception that the failure to ensure economic and social equilibrium was the most radical flaw in the peace settlement is dimly beginning to dawn. There is now a vague awareness that territorial claims and armament programmes are not causes but symptoms of our present discontents.

The roots are to be found in actual or threatened impoverishment, declining standards of life, insecurity . . . which darkens the outlook of the present generation in so many countries.

The remedy is not to be found in political pacts or frontier rectifications or disarmament conferences alone . . . it is no longer possible to dissociate the future of peace from the future of social justice.

The economic world war, in which every man's hand is against his neighbour is leading to inevitable disaster.

If nations wish to work together to find a way out, a way out can be found . . . If they elevate the ideals of acquisitiveness or possessiveness above that of social justice, then there is no way out.

The real decision which now confronts the world is one of values.

\*This is not the fulfilment of the proverbially "irresponsible" communist. It is from that proverbially dull form of literature known as a "report"! Actually it is from Mr. Harold B. Butler's Annual Report as Director of the International Labour Organization.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS A Government's Plan for Reform

With an eye to the forthcoming meeting of the League Assembly, the Chilean Government recently submitted to the States Members of the League a memorandum containing the following suggestions for revision of the League.

1. Existing agreements to remain undisturbed.
2. Disputes to be tackled in the earliest stages of controversy. "Permanent preventive, mixed and bilateral commissions" to be appointed for this purpose.
3. All controversies not settled by diplomatic means to be submitted to the Permanent Conciliation and Investigation Commissions created by the Santiago Treaty of 1923 and complementary instruments.
4. Arbitration to be obligatory if the conciliation commissions' conclusions are rejected, except in
  - a. Domestic matters.
  - b. Cases where a non-signatory to the treaty is concerned.
  - c. "Those submitted to the national jurisdiction unless a refusal of justice is occasioned."
  - d. Those relating to events prior to the treaty.
  - e. Matters definitely settled by treaties or other judgments.
5. The only sanction to be employed in the event of all these obligations being violated to be the suspension of diplomatic relations.
6. The Covenant to be amended so as to "leave intact the principle of regional understandings to ensure the preservation of peace recognized in Article 21."

## THE LEAGUE AND THE WAR IN ABYSSINIA

### HOW IT HAS HANDLED THE QUESTION

The following brief summary of the League's recent procedure in face of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute may serve as a setting for the meeting of the League Assembly on June 30.

Oil first came under consideration by the "Sanctions Committee" on the proposition of the Canadian delegate on Nov. 2, the suggestion being adopted in principle by the Committee of Eighteen on Nov. 6 on condition that support was forthcoming. Though the Italian delegate said that such support would be regarded as an unfriendly act, the following Governments gave their support: Argentina, Finland, Greece, India, Iraq, Latvia, Mexico, Rumania, U.S.S.R.

The question was suspended on account of the Hoare-Laval plan, which the Committee of Eighteen decided, on Dec. 12, should be discussed. Not until nearly the end of January was this problem cleared out of the way by the decision of the Council that the plan could not form a basis of negotiation.

On Jan. 22 the Committee of Eighteen appointed a committee of experts to examine the technical side of the oil embargo. Its report, containing statistics of oil production and consumption, and indicating that Italy probably had sufficient in hand for three and a half months, was presented on Feb. 12. The committee stated that no embargo would be effective unless the U.S.A. limited her exports to Italy.

On Mar. 2 Mr. Eden informed the Committee of Eighteen that his Government would support an oil embargo on condition that the others concerned would do likewise. This condition was not fulfilled.

#### PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

As regards conciliation, following the Hoare-Laval fiasco the Committee of Thirteen reported, on Jan. 21, that there was then no prospect of successful conciliation under the aegis of the League. In spite of the adoption of this report by the Council two days

later, new appeals were made to both Italy and Abyssinia, mainly on the initiative of the French delegate. But hardly had the Committee of Thirteen addressed its "urgent appeal for the opening of negotiations" to both belligerents, on Mar. 3, than the German occupation of the Rhineland, on Mar. 7, temporarily pigeon-holed the whole dispute.

The Committee's appeal was, however, ultimately followed up by replies and counter-replies until, on April 8, Mr. Eden protested against the way in which the conciliation procedure was being allowed to drag on. It was accordingly decided that the Abyssinians and the Italians should start negotiating on April 14; but on April 9 serious divergencies of view between the British and the French delegations began to make themselves felt.

The result was that the Committee adjourned until April 16, when Italy's refusal to negotiate in the presence of a League representative compelled the Committee to report the failure of this last attempt at conciliation.

#### COUNCIL'S RESOLUTIONS

On April 20 the Council, having discussed this report, passed a resolution renewing the appeal for a cessation of hostilities, regretting that conciliation efforts had failed, addressing a "supreme appeal to Italy to negotiate in the spirit of the League", and pointing out that the protocol of June 17, 1925, bound both parties not to use poison gas.

When, on May 11, the Council met again Abyssinia had already been declared Italian. But the Council passed another resolution maintaining the sanctions situation at least until its next meeting, which was fixed for June 16.

Later, however, the Argentine delegate asked for a special meeting of the Assembly, and this has been fixed for June 30, with the Council meeting postponed until June 26.

### Aims and Work of the

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The Permanent Centre of International Information, 3, place des Bergues, is open every day. The Director is M. Paul Trachsel, and the Secretary, Mlle Camille Trachsel.

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## PUBLIC AFFAIRS

### IN BRIEF

#### FRANCE

M. Blum, now Prime Minister, has on more than one occasion declared that he favours the reopening of the Disarmament Conference for the conclusion of a convention, if necessary without Germany at first, which would prove beyond doubt France's good faith. This he would then present to Germany, if she had not signed, so that if she then signed disarmament could proceed, and if she did not sign her aggressive intentions would be proved.

#### GENEVA

Speaking at the International Labour Conference, M. Krekitch, the Yugoslavian delegate, said, "The conference is almost drowned by the rattle of arms throughout the world. The outlay on social services is very small compared with that on armaments. But the armaments industry, and the increased activity in that industry, have only reduced unemployment very slightly."

#### GERMANY

The German claim to colonies has now become part of the country's official policy. It was announced on June 10 that the German Colonial Society was to be superseded by the Colonial Department of the National-Socialist Party. The unofficial society, led by Dr. Schnee, who was the last Governor-General of German East Africa, had served to keep the question alive in Germany since the War. Under the direction of General Ritter von Epp, the campaign for colonies will be put on a wider basis and will now become an official objective of German policy.

#### GREAT BRITAIN

In the House of Commons on June 18 Mr. Eden announced that the Government had decided the policy of sanctions against Italy could not usefully be continued. Mr. Lloyd George said that the Government were admitting that the British Empire was beaten, and accused them of cowardice. Mr. Baldwin, replying, said that the policy of collective security had failed because it did not exist.

Mr. Ormsby Gore stated in the House that Malta was and would remain a British possession and a naval base.

#### ITALY

It was authoritatively stated in Rome on June 17 that the raising of sanctions by the League of Nations would be sufficient to enable Italy to resume her place in the cooperative efforts for peace in Europe. That is, she would not insist on a complete recantation by the League of its resolution condemning Italy as the aggressor in the Abyssinian war. It was stated officially at the same time that negotiations with Germany had begun the day before on certain economic questions.

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## FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

### June

30. 8 p.m. Cooperative Hall, Lea Bridge Road, London, E.10; conference for the coordination of local peace organizations arranged by Walthamstow and Leyton Peace Movements Amalgamation Committee.

### July

3. 8 p.m. Queen's Hall, London; public meeting to welcome the World Congress of Faiths.
4. 2.30 p.m. Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London E.C.; conference on "Peace and the Present Situation" organized by the London District Committee, Communist Party.
4. 3.30-8.30 p.m. King Alfred School, Golders Green; annual garden party of the London Union, Fellowship of Reconciliation; speaker, Rev. Andre Trocme; tickets (1/-) from Beatrice C. M. Brown, 165, Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1.
- 6-17. University College, London; World Congress of Faiths, being the Second International Congress of the World Fellowship of Faiths.
11. 3 p.m. Friends Meeting House, Church Crescent, Muswell Hill, London, N.10; garden party and sale arranged by North London Council, Fellowship of Reconciliation. Speaker Rev. C. Paul Gliddon; performance by Parable Players.
13. 8 p.m. Friends Meeting House, Waterfall Road, New Southgate, London, N.11; address by Canon S. D. Morris to members and friends of the Peace Pledge Movement.
17. 8 p.m. Queen's Hall, London; public meeting to bid farewell to the World Congress of Faiths and review its proceedings.
18. 8 p.m. Town Hall Gardens, Wood Green, London, N.22; peace demonstration; chairman, Ald. J. H. Tudor Rhys, Mayor of Wood Green; arranged by Wood Green and Southgate Peace Council.
27. 8 p.m. Youth House, 250 Camden Road, London, N.W.1; welcome to international guests.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR PRESS plus PARSONS v. WE SUFFER OUR FIRST REBUFF!

Dear Sir.—At St. John's Church, St. John's Wood, recently, displayed outside on a Wayside Pulpit was a poster bearing the words, "The new Patriotism is Internationalism."

This fairly obvious truth caused a deplorable reaction among the Church of England clergy in the London area. First of all one of our "true blue" daily papers denounced it, going almost into hysterics over "this weak-kneed pacifism", as it called it. Not content with this denunciation, it invited the London ecclesiastics to vent their wrath upon this "wicked" saying.

Of course, they should have agreed that it was not wicked at all, but true. However, this was not the case. They were far from sympathetic, and the opinions they gave might easily have come from officials at the War Office rather than of the Church. The "Daily Mail" gleefully reported, on three successive days, that the "menace of pacifism" is heartily condemned by a majority of two to one.

One parson at Limehouse wrote: "I disagree entirely with such a loathsome sentiment." Another, at Poplar: "For God and King and Country, Christians and Englishmen need no better patriotism. Remember Waterloo and Flanders." Here are the words of a third: "I regard the poster as wholly deplorable and mischievous. I believe that an overwhelmingly strong Britain would be the surest guarantee of real European peace."

These are three, quoted from a long list of equally valueless utterances. What spiritual darkness these opinions display! Surely "the man in the street" will read them and sigh.

And so it seems that the very men who ought to be bulwarks of peace and internationalism are preaching insular patriotism, and faith in armaments. The "shepherds" of the sheep are ready to prepare the sheep for the slaughter, as burnt sacrifices to the god of war.

GEORGE H. JONES.

14 Glenhurst Road,  
Brentford, Middx.

Dear Sir,—A "Peace News" Group is superfluous and unnecessary. It would do more harm than good.

The most effective organization for peace in this country is the National Government, and all true lovers of peace should wholeheartedly support it by all the means in their power.

A. T. TAYLOR.

14 Walcot Gardens,

North Lambeth, S.E.11.

Note.—This is the only adverse comment we have yet had on our effort to help "all true lovers of peace". If we do not print many favourable comments it is because they have nearly all been contained in business communications. Nevertheless, if our friends wish to make us a really "effective organization for peace," they would do well to take our critic's words and turn them to good account by supporting us "by all the means in their power"—and not alone by fair words.—Ed., PEACE NEWS.

## A CONTEMPORARY'S SUPPORT

Dear Sir,—I wish to become a subscriber to PEACE NEWS, as I can see by your specimen issue that you aim at unifying the efforts of all peace organizations in the dissemination of their news.

I was interested to see the following reference to PEACE NEWS made by the Editor of "Psychic News" in that paper:

Its eight pages, very well printed, give news of anti-war efforts from all over the world. Peace lovers should support this project.

Sir Oliver Lodge, the world famous scientist and spiritualist, on his 85th birthday stressed the fact that "above all, we must keep from fighting". As I see it, spiritualism means love and service to all, and I shall do my best to propagate your noble effort in the cause of peace.

JOAN EWENS.

61, Benthall Road, N.16.

## ARE WE HEADING FOR MASS SUICIDE?

### The Beckoning Finger

Dear Sir,—"Surely man is a broomstick" was the ironical utterance of the sardonic Dean Swift. Well, and supposing man is a broomstick, is that any valid reason why at the present time he should be so actively engaged in the preparation for exterminating himself? Even a broomstick possesses

## FILL IN THIS FORM NOW

some small intrinsic value and there is no reason whatsoever why it ought to be ruthlessly destroyed.

So long as human life is despised and degraded by bombing planes, poison gas and other demoniacal methods of modern warfare, its ignominious slaughter will unceasingly increase in ferocity and power of destruction, until at last we shall find ourselves facing the annihilation of the human species.

If we decline to let Christianity and commonsense put an end to war, then we must look to science to save the race by the discovery of deadlier and deadlier gases, so as to make our war folly utterly impossible, unless we desire to end our earthly existence by collective mass suicide. Are we mad enough for that? It almost seems so in our rush back into savagery, or shall we more correctly say, super-savagery?

The Great War, as we all well know, was caused by a pistol-shot; and by

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that shot ten million human beings lost their lives, and twenty million more were either wounded or mutilated. Are we to have another such maniacal holocaust of blood and tears? Let us cease to be plaster saints, and put on the whole armour of God, so as to stand against that invisible finger of hell which seems to be beckoning us along.

HENRY HAMMOND.

"Hill Crest", Ashford Avenue,  
Hornsey, N.8.

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